FBIS DAILY REPORT

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JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE TO BE HELD END OF MAY

LD101638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] A joint staff command exercise by allied armies and fleets under the code name Soyuz 83 is planned for the end of May and beginning of June on the territory of the GDR, the Polish Peoples Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the southern part of the Baltic Sea. The object of the exercise will be to improve command and cooperation between the staffs of allied armies and fleets and joint operations.

BLOC JOURNALISTS UNIONS CONFER IN PRAGUE

AU091249 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 83 p 2

[CTK report: "Consultation on Cooperation Between Unions of Journalists"]

[Text] Prague, 5 May (CTK) -- A 2-day consultative meeting of leading representatives of the CEMA countries' organizations of journalists ended in Prague on Thursday. It discussed problems concerning the intensification of cooperation between unions of journalists from these countries and the participation of their members in the preparations of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War.

The delegation of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists was led by Stoyan Krustev, deputy chairman; the delegation of the Cuban Union of Journalists by Ernesto Vera, secretary general; the delegation of the Hungarian Union of Journalists by Jozsef Palfy, chairman; the delegation of the Mongolian Union of Journalists by Tsendiyn Namsray, chairman; the delegation of the Union of Journalists of the GDR by Eberhard Heinrich, chairman; the delegation of the journalist of the Polish People's Republic by Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman; the delegation of the Council of Romanian Journalists by Aurelian Nestor, secretary; the delegation of the USSR Union of Journalists by Ivan Zubkov, deputy chairman; the delegation of the Union of Vietnamese Journalists by Dao Tung, secretary general; and the delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists by Zdenek Horeni, chairman.

BRIEFS

ENERGY CONFERENCE -- A 2-day scientific conference which was started in Cottbus on 20 April, will discuss tasks concerning the rational transformation of energy in lignite powerplants. The event is being attended by 250 experts, engineers, and technicians from the GDR as well as from the CSSR, Poland, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 83 p 3 AU]

BLOC LEADERS RESPOND TO NONALIGNED CALL ON CSCE

Messages to Stambolic

LD092028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1821 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 9 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic has received separate messages from chairman of the German Democratic Republic's Council of State Erich Honecker, President of the Romanian State Council Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Bulgarian State Council Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar, and President of Czechoslovakia Gustov Husak. The messages contain the reply to the call addressed by the group of the heads of state or government of the European neutral and non-aligned countries regarding further activity and the ending of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) Madrid follow-up.

CSSR Accepts Draft Document

LD102204 Prague CTK in English 1946 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Madrid -- The Czechoslovak delegation at the Madrid meeting has always been ensuing from the objective fact that all participants in the all-European process started in Helsinki are interested in its continuation, Ilja Hulinsky, head of the Czechoslovak delegation at the Madrid meeting, said here today.

The Madrid meeting should give an impulse for the revival of this process and further development by adopting a comprehensive and balanced document. Regardless of this objective interest in a successful completion of the work, the Madrid meeting has been dragged and arrived at a stage when further delays can lead to an erosion of the main targets outlined by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. In this situation, Czechoslovakia received with deep understanding the mission of the heads of states and governments of six European neutral and nonaligned countries, addressed on April 18, 1983, to the supreme representatives of other Helsinki Final Act signatories, which is an expression of a serious concern about the future of the Madrid meeting, and which calls for an immediate adoption of a political decision about the results of this meeting and the role of the all-European process in the future.

In his response to the mission, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak said that Czechoslovakia is ready to contribute constructively to the elaboration of the final document of the Madrid meeting based on the proposal of neutral and nonaligned countries of March 15, 1983. Czechoslovakia has decided to express this political will in the decisive stage of the deliberations and positively react to the step of a far-reaching significance -- the appeal of the Soviet Union of May 6, 1983, addressed to all participating countries. Czechoslovakia also expressed its willingness to adopt a draft final document as it was submitted on March 15, 1983, by neutral and nonaligned countries, Ilja Hulinsky said.

Although the draft document does not regard to some Czechoslovak fundamental and justified views, Czechoslovakia is ready to make this step in the interest of a successful completion of the Madrid meeting, continuation of the Helsinki process, strengthening of peace, security and development of cooperation in Europe. Czechoslovakia is convinced that there is a real possibility to end the Madrid meeting soon. The hopes of nations would thus be fulfilled and a significant step towards the ensuring of the continuity of the all-European process, its development, and towards the reduction of the danger of a war confrontation, would be made, Ilja Hulinsky said.

HOXHA RECEIVES SRV AMBASSADOR, DENOUNCES PRC

AU101908 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, received Hoang Quoc Tinh, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, in our country this morning in the hall of the AWP Central Committee. Also present at the reception were Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, and Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Repubic of Albania. Comrade Enver Hoxha thanked the Vietnamese ambassador for the cordial greetings that Pham Van Dong, SRV prime minister, sent him through the new Albanian ambassador in Hanoi.

On this occasion Comrade Enver Hoxha expressed his thanks for the Vietnamese prime minister's feelings of sympathy and friendship toward the Albanian people and also for the high and well-meaning evaluation that he has made of Socialist Albania's successes under the leadership of the AWP. Asking the ambassador to convey his greetings to Comrade Pham Van Dong and the Vietnamese state and party leaders, Comrade Enver Hoxha pointed out that the Albanian people have always had deep respect and a special consideration for the brave Vietnamese people and its heroic struggles for its homeland's freedom and independence. The Albanian people have greatly evaluated the determination and rare spirit of sacrifice with which the Vietnamese people faced the foreign enemies and won a victory over them. The unconquerable resistance, the bravery to struggle against any enemy no matter how big and well-armed he may be, the great belief in one's own forces and in the final victory have characterized the Vietnamese people and remain an inspiring example for the anti-imperialist and liberation struggles of the peoples.

The AWP and the Albanian people at all times and in the most difficult days, Comrade Enver Hoxha emphasized, have always been in complete solidarity with the Vietnamese people's patriotic struggle against the various imperialist powers who have attempted with every means to subjugate and keep them enslaved. They have fully supported the long struggle against American aggression and have heartily greeted the liberation of the south and the unification of the country. The AWP and the Albanian people have also denounced and continue to denounce the armed provocations of the Chinese social imperialists against Vietnam as well as the various threats and pressures aimed at preventing normal development of the country and at subjugating and enslaving it. China is pursuing a hostile policy not only against Vietnam, but is reaching agreements and collaborating with all the international traffickers who attempt to enslave the peoples.

Comrade Enver Hoxha continued by saying that we are convinced that at all times and in every situation the Vietnamese people, its party and government will strongly preserve the victories won in the struggle against imperialism and will resolutely struggle for the construction of socialism according to Marxism-Leninism and against modern revisionism, open and masked.

Vietnam and Socialist Albania can be neither deceived nor conquered by the imperialist and revisionist states. The AWP, rigorously adhering to the principles of the undeniable right of the peoples and nations to be completely free and independent and to determine their own fate without any external interference, favors the removal of part of the troops from Kampuchea which Vietnam, under special conditions, sent there to liquidate a dangerous center to its freedom and independence created by the criminal band of Pol Pot. We hope that this process will continue and that very soon Kampuchea will, with its own government, strengthen the people's unity and overcome the difficulties it is meeting on the way to becoming a truly free, independent, democratic and people's state.

Comrade Enver Hoxha said in conclusion that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, always remaining loyal to its unwavering and unchangeable policy of resolutely opposing U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism, and other imperialist powers, and rigorously implementing the principles of equality and noninterference, will not spare its efforts to preserve and strengthen the friendly ties between the Albanian people and the Vietnamese people and to further develop cooperation in all fields of mutual interest.

The ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam warmly thanked him for the cordial reception and ensured him that he will convey Comrade Enver Hoxha's evaluations and considerations about the Vietnamese people and their struggle to his government and party leaders.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S NATIONAL DAY COMMEMORATED

Embassy Reception

AU101330 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Tirana, May 10 (ATA) -- On occasion of the national day of Czechoslovakia, the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Pavel Lukesh, gave a reception at the embassy seat last night. Present at the reception were the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka, the vice-minister of foreign trade, Marko Xega and other guests. Present were also heads and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Alia Greeting to Husak

AU101328 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Tirana, May 10 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania Ramiz Alia has sent the following message to the president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak: "On occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia we convey the best wishes to the Czechoslovak people".

BAN ON FOREIGN CONCESSIONS EXPLAINED, DEFENDED

AU041757 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 27 Apr 83 p 3

[Petrit Ymeri and Shaban Sinani article: "The Granting of Concessions Is Forbidden"]

[Excerpts] Our Constitution conclusively states: "The granting of concessions in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is forbidden...."

This high principle is neither "Albanian stubbornness" nor "inexplicable fanaticism" but an issue directly tied with protecting the inviolability of the country's national interests and its independent future; it proves that in our socialist country material and human resources are used and administered in the interests of socialist well-being and development, without allowing anyone to put his hands on them and use them to his own interests. At the basis of this stand lies our party's correct and principled policy, which has seen colonial interests beyond the "good-willed" and "friendly" offers of "aid" and "support."

Forbidding the granting of concessions in the Albanian state's fundamental legislation is an expression of the known fact that this law is neither temporary nor dependent on any particular situation. In a situation where Albania is the only socialist country in the world, "disinterested aid" is automatically excluded.

Thus, our party and Comrade Enver have correctly considered with far-sightedness every effort by the foreign imperialist and revisionist states and companies to invest and utilize "with well meaning aims" our many material and natural resources, and have unmasked their enslaving and subjugating ulterior intentions, something which practical experience has proved.

Our party's years-long experience is contained in this absolutely necessary sanction.

Not accepting any kind of credit or concession in the field of the economy is one of the fundamental factors of why today our country has a developed and complex economy which does not have periods of difficulties, financially or with its mass consumer goods, and it does not have fluctuations in the workers' well-being. This happens because the people's material and cultural well-being does not depend upon the temporary profits that may come from agreements for economic concessions or foreign loans and credits, but which are a burden on the future. The ruinous consequences of a policy of trading the national wealth in the interests of the imperialist and revisionist powers and granting concessions in the field of the economy are presently being manifested with unequaled and painful clarity. Even bourgeois economists are obliged to accept today that precisely the concessions, debts, and credits of about 20 billion dollars was one of the reasons for the disintegration of the Yugoslav economy and market in the present crisis.

This is the reason why in such countries the indexes of social production have only a deceptive value and the scale of well-being is artificial, unstable, and on the verge of decline. After the "profitability" of the moment comes the time to fulfill the obligations which are very expensive and cannot be met, something which puts in danger not only the interests of the present generation but those of future generations.

Our economy will not be faced, nor has it ever been, with unexpected consequences and with the crisis of debts that is common throughout the world today. Besides this, this principled line contradicts the idea of our self-imposed isolation fabricated by hostile ideologists. Albania has things to trade with many countries on a mutual and equal basis; thus it also foresees and respects agreements for extending the transportation network, especially rail transportation. Without making concessions, our country has trade ties and agreements with tens of countries in various regions of the world, a sign that there is no such isolation.

BRIEFS

ACCORD WITH EGYPT -- A program of cultural, technical and scientific exchanges between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed on 30 April in Cairo. On the Albanian side the program was signed by Kristaq Rama, chairman of the Permanent Commission for Education and Culture of the People's Assembly, while on the Egyptian side it was signed by (Ali Shaku al-Hadidu), director for technical and cultural cooperation in the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The Albanian cultural delegation returned home today. At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Bardhyl Golemi, deputy minister of education and culture, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 May 83 AU]

GREETINGS RECEIVED FROM WORLD SOCIALIST LEADERS

LD102128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] On the national day of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the 38th anniversary of the culmination of the national-liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak peoples and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Gustav Husak and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have received congratulations from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council, and Premier Willi Stoph; Wojciech Jaruzelski, premier of the Polish People's Republic and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Premier Grisha Filipov; Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

Our highest representatives have also received congratulations from: Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Councils of State and Ministers; Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and DPRK president, and Yi Chong-ok, premier; Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Committee.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

AU091319 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 82 p 1

[CTK report: "Reception of the USSR Ambassador"]

[Text] Prague, 5 May (CTK) -- On Thursday in Prague Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, received Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and comradely talk, they assessed some questions concerning cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP

LD101931 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has received a delegation of the All-Union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Association headed by its deputy chairman, Lidiya Lykova. In the course of a comradely discussion they emphasized the importance of the incessantly developing all-round cooperation between the two fraternal countries, and the contribution made by the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Association and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association to the further development and deepening of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples.

TRIBUNA PROTESTS VATICAN BAN ON PACEM IN TERRIS

AU101242 Prague TRIBUNA No 18 in Czech 4 May 83 pp 8-9

[Richard Najman article: "Peace on Earth"]

[Excerpts] Recently we have often encountered attacks of the Vatican and its helpmates, both covert and overt, against the socialist states or against the participation of priests in some Latin American countries in the national liberation movement. In addition, we are witnessing the Vatican curia's increasingly distinct inclination toward the United States and NATO, its tendency to support armament. In his public sermons, the pope often speaks about his desire for peace. However, at the same time he suppresses all movements seeking the preservation of peace and cooperation among nations.

What Is Pacem in Terris

The Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic clergy is a voluntary social and special-interest movement of Catholic clergymen in the CSSR who, aside from fulfilling their duties as priests, are engaged in civil activities and in efforts for strengthening peace and friendship among nations. At the same time it serves as a basis for meeting the clergy's specific needs in the social and special interest spheres. In line with the program of the National Front, it works to effectively assist in the development of our society by applying the progressive conclusions of the Second Vatican Council to our conditions. In this, it proceeds mainly from the encyclical of Pope John 23d "Pacem in Terris" (Peace on Earth) of 1963.

The association fully recognizes the legal and organizational superiority of bishops but, in keeping with the provisions of the Second Vatican Council, it asserts everyone's right to express his own view on the so-called "theology of the world." Its members expect that this will be done in a way that benefits both the church and the socialist homeland.

Summing up, one could thus say that this association attempts to establish a connection between the church and its hierarchy on the one hand and the state, in which its members exercise influence on the believers, on the other.

How the Association Came Into Being

After the victory of the working people in February 1948, members of the church hierarchy, some clergymen, and some believers, especially those from the ranks of the defeated bourgeoisie and those of petit bourgeois background, sided openly and with all the means available to them with the defeated reaction.

A segment of the small Czech and Slovak Catholic clergy, however, found enough strength to revise the approach of the official church to the people's democratic state and, following some working meetings in Horice, Trencianske Teplice, Luhacovice, and Velehrad, established the All-State Peace Committee of Catholic Clergy and, later on, in 1951, the Peace Movement of Catholic Clergy (MHKD). This movement played a historic role in eliminating conflicts and frictions between the people's democratic state and the Roman Catholic Church in our country, broke through the barrier of mistrust between the state and the church, and helped to create favorable prerequisites for solving controversial issues. At the same time it prevented priests from being dragged into illegal activities and from assuming anti-state positions.

In 1968, with the help of aggressive rightwing clericals and inveterate enemies of socialism within the church, the movement was forced to limit its activities and was ultimately abolished completely.

Soon after the consolidation of political conditions in 1969, attempts at renewing the MHKD's activity appeared. The organization wanted to follow up on the Second Vatican Council and on the peace efforts of Pope John 23d and therefore adopted a new name, Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergy.

The Position of the Catholic Hierarchy and the Vatican

Not all Catholic bishops and ordinaries of that time supported the reactionary attempts of other ordinaries in Czechoslovakia to thwart the birth of the new movement. Many of them, including Cardinal Tomasek, the present archbishop of Prague, welcomed or at least tacitly tolerated the clergymen's efforts. They correctly saw in them continuers of the tradition of the priests-awakeners such as Dobrovsky, Trebizsky, Baar, Moyzes in Slovakia and others. After the advent of John 23d and, above all, after the Second Vatican Council, the policy of the Vatican toward the socialist states in general and toward Czechoslovakia in particular began to change. Pope John 23d revoked the church punishments imposed by his predecessor on Czech and Slovak priests who did not conceal their love for their homeland and the readiness to assist in building socialism. The once so numerous attacks on MHKD also stopped.

In 1978 -- following the death of Pope Paul IV and the sudden death of Pope John Paul I, whose pontificate lasted only a few weeks -- Cardinal Wojtyla, the archbishop of Krakow, was elected pope and assumed the name John Paul II. His advent marked a change in Vatican policy. The curia began to view the peaceful work of church officials in our country with increasing resentment because it did not fit into its political concept and therefore took many measures to change the situation. Because these always missed their aim, the Vatican resorted to another step. At the beginning of March 1982 Cardinal Oddi issued a decree, on the basis of which the activity of priests associated in Pacem in Terris was to halt. And it must be added that this decree has found a positive response even among some church representatives at home, who have obviously forgotten their past and are trying to help implement the decree.

It would surely be interesting to trace the broader connections of this Vatican ban. It is quite possible that the trail would take us back to audiences that are being granted to leading representatives of the United States and NATO, but also to the fragmentation of the church in Latin America, to the attempts of the integrists [integriste] to declare null and void the main results of the Second Vatican Council and to the severe reprimand of the pillar of the church -- the Order of the Jesuits -- of 8 March 1982 when the pope told its leading representatives: "You must refrain from politics and realize that you are priests and not trade union or social workers." And, on the other side, the trail would lead, for instance, to the sermons of the Polish Bishop Tokarczuk and to the priest Sylwester Zych, who have never been reprimanded by the Vatican for their anti-socialist activity and whose support for Polish counterrevolution has never been censured. Last but not least, we would discover connections with the sharp attacks on Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, to whom the fabricated participation is ascribed in the preparations of the attempt on the pope's life of 13 May 1981, which was committed by the Turk Mehmet Ali Agca, member of the fascist organization "Grey Wolves." The decree banning the activity of Czechoslovak priests associated in Pacem in Terris is only a link in this long chain. As many of its other parts, however, it is at the same time an attempt to interfere in the affairs of citizens of our country.

KAMPUCHEAN DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Welcomed by Dzur

LD101130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] A military delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, headed by Bou Thang, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Minsters and minister of national defense, arrived in Czechoslovakia today on an official friendly visit.

Meeting the guests at Ruzyne Airport in Prague were Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense and other officials.

Meeting With Dzur

LD101646 Prague CTK in English 1530 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Prague -- A Kampuchean military delegation, led by Politburo member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Defense Minister Bou Thang, arrived here Tuesday for an official friendly visit. The representative of the Kampuchean Army met today with Czechoslovak Defence Minster Army Genral Martin Dzur to discuss the efforts of the two countries in the building and defence of the country, the experience from the building of the Armed Forces, and reviewed international issues. Kampuchean Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Phong Sareth was also present at the meeting.

The Kampuchean delegation took part in a wreath-laying ceremony at the national memorial at the Zizkov Hill in Prague and honoured the memory of outstanding representative of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the international communist movement Klement Gottwald, and of Soviet soldiers killed during the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

GERLE RECEIVES VISITING POLISH MINING MINISTER

LD110939 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Today in Prague Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier, received Lieutenant General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and energy of the Polish People's Republic, who is visiting Czechoslovakia. They discussed concrete questions of deepening the cooperation between the two countries in the areas of nuclear energy and coal mining in the border regions. Also taking part in the conversation was Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minster of fuels and power.

FOJTIK-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DENMARK

LD110907 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] A CPCZ delegation, led by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, left for Denmark today. It will take part in the 27th congress of the Communist Party of Denmark in Copenhagen. The delegation was seen off by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

HUSAK MEETS ANTI-FASCIST FIGHTERS UNION LEADERS

LD101327 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received at Prague Castle the Federal Central Committee Presidium of the Czechoslovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, headed by its chairman, Frantisek Miseje. The ceremony was attended by Alois Indra, member of the party's Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

Comrade Miseje conveyed to Comrade Husak sincere greetings from the participants in the congress and members of the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters. He stressed the help and support given constantly to the union's work by the CPCZ, its Central Committee, and Comrade Gustav Husak personally. Comrade Miseje also assured him that the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters will continue to share by its activities in the building of the advanced socialist society, in the patriotic and internationalist education of the working people and young people, for preserving and maintaining world peace.

Comrade Gustav Husak sincerely thanked them for the greetings and highly praised the progress of the congress which yet again expressed unanimous support for the CPCZ policy. He recognized the meritorious work which the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters has accomplished in the past period. He praised the fact that by political educational activity it has been possible to link the heritage of the anti-fascist national liberation struggle with the present tasks of socialist construction in our country, with the struggle for world peace, for strengthening and broadening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and cooperation. While using all the present experience, it is necessary to deepen further this meritorious activity, in particular, in educating the young generation in the spirit of socialist patriotism and internationalism. It is, in particular, the members of the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters who on the fronts of World War II in partisan detachments, in concentration camps, and in internal opposition, lived through the horrors of fascism and war, who can do much in the work with young people for a vivid and informal illustration of this period, for convincing elucidation of the danger of fascism and the antipeace policy of the NATO states. This is the important mission of the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed.

He also stressed that presently when the policy of imperialism intensifies the threat of thermonuclear catastrophe it is the foremost task of the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, and of the other social organizations united in the National Front, to explain constantly the purposef ! effort of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community and all the progressive forces for preserving and strengthening world peace, for disarmament, international security, and cooperation.

In conclusion Comrade Gustav Husak wished the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters many successes in implementing the conclusions of the seventh congress and assured the members of the Union Presidium that the CPCZ, the National Front, and the state organs will give all-round support to the Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters in its beneficial activity.

Afterward the members of the Federal Central Committee Presidium of the Czechoslovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters briefed Comrade Gustav Husak in a comradely conversation on their work in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in the districts and primary organizations. They also talked about the work with young people and about the union's foreign activities, which contribute toward strengthening the international unity of the fighters in the struggle against the policy of imperialism and for preserving peace and for social progress in the world.

CPSL OFFICIAL ON NEW RULES ON PROVIDING SERVICES

AU041713 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Apr 83 p 4

[Interview given by Kazimir Nagy, candidate member of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee and chairman of the Komarno District National Committee, to PRAVDA editor Frantisek Buda: "According to Concept, and With Long-Range Planning; What Helps, What Hampers the Development of Services in the Komarno District"; date and place of interview not given]

[Summary] [Introductory passage] "The Komarno District National Committee approved a concept for developing services up to 1990 as long ago as 1980."

[Question] Yours was one of the first districts in Slovakia to adopt a long-term concept for developing services. What have you achieved during the first 2 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan?

[Answer] From 1981 to 1982 we introduced 25 new kinds of services, such as sealing doors and windows, expanded dry-cleaning, repairs in cases of various breakdowns, and so forth. The local economy enterprises are currently providing 50 kinds of services in 230 workshops; 18 communities provide 25 kinds of services in small workshops under national committee management. During the past 2 years, their average revenues amounted to about Kcs1,065 per citizen; in 1982 they increased 13.6 percent compared to 1980.

[Question] How are you implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and of the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session and the CPSL Central Committee session?

[Answer] Quite some time ago, we integrated and communal services to form a single district enterprise and coordinated the production programs of our communal enterprise and the enterprise of the local industry. After the Central Committees' sessions we merely adopted the principles for perfecting this system, for example, by providing services in towns and central villages through district enterprises. Our national committee workshops provide complementary services in certain professions that are in short supply, such as carpentry, masonry and slating. Basic services in other than central villages are provided by small national committee workshops or by private citizens, mostly pensioners.

[Question] What have your learned from the survey that was carried out last September-November?

[Answer] Roughly 80 percent of the people interviewed in three towns, seven central and three noncentral villages were, on the whole, satisfied with the services provided; however, some of them criticized the quality of some services, and the long delivery deadlines.

[Question] What is your experience with the new legal regulations in this sphere?

[Answer] The development of wages, regulated according to the reduced operations and services in the sense of the new regulations, is satisfactory. The cost-accounting method encourages thrift, deepens material interest, and enables differentiated remunerations.

However, the Slovak government "has also adopted measures, or else amended the principles for setting up small operations, without comprehensively working them out. The amended principles instructed national committees to harmonize the present state of small operations with the amended regulations by 31 March 1983. New wage regulations were to have been issued for accomplishing this task, but these are at present still in the approval stage. The national committees do not therefore know how to reassess the efficacy and general system of small operations and this is hampering the development of this kind of service. At the same time, the principles for issuing permits to citizens have been amended. The principles became valid on 1 January 1983, but we received the taxation system only a few days ago."

[Question] "The enterprises often complain about the bad material-technical supplies for services...."

[Answer] This is provided for by the Slovak government resolution we have already mentioned; however, the situation has not improved so far. The enterprises are "supplied with only 40-45 percent of the materials and parts due to them" and thus the exchange of machine sets is flourishing; this makes the repairs of durable consumer goods far too expensive and impairs the thrifty handling of materials. "The state of the material-technical base of the enterprises of our local economy is also unsatisfactory. The premises for providing services are mostly obsolete, and the machinery worn-out." The annual write-offs represent Kcs5.4 million annually, whereas the annual budget for renewing the basic assets amounts to Kcs1 million. "We thus now have 61 working places without operations permits." We do know, and respect, the resolutions of our party and state bodies about reducing capital construction. Nevertheless it would seen necessary to give more attention to the needs of enterprises which provide services for the population, within the framework of these restricted possibilities.

BRIEFS

SPANISH ENVOYS' DEPARTURE, ARRIVAL -- Fernando Benito Mestre, ambassador of Spain to the CSSR, has ended his diplomatic tour of duty and has left Czechoslovakia. He was seen off by Jindrich Tucek, head of diplomatic protocol at the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 May 83 p 7 AU] Carlos de la Figuera y Jagou, the new Spanish ambassador to the CSSR, arrived in Czechoslovakia on 2 May. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 May 83 p2 AU]

LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN LIBERATION DAY CEREMONIES

LD072355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1715 GMT 7 May 83

["Ceremony on the Anniversary of the Liberation From Hitler Fascism" -- ADN Headline]

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- The determination of the GDR at the side of the Soviet Union and in the community of socialist states, to do everything possible for the policy of peace, detente, and peaceful coexistence characterized today's ceremony in Berlin to mark the 38th anniversary of liberation from Hitler fascism by the glorious Soviet Army.

The SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the GDR National Front organized this traditional celebration in the German State Opera House on Unter de Linden. Participants in the ceremony welcomed with stormy applause Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Sed Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership who, together with representatives of the USSR and the Soviet Army, took their places on the platform.

Present were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Guenter Schabowski, and Gerhard Schuerer.

Among the other personalities were President of the National Council of the National Front Professor Dr Lothar Kolditz; deputy chairmen of the State Council: Dr Manfred Gerlach, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Professor Dr Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers: Manfred Elegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, and Dr Herbet Weiz; as well as Deputy Chairman of the CDU Heinrich Toeplitz.

Present were other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, of the Presidium of the People's Chamber and the State Council, leading personalities of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, including the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, and generals and officers of the Armed Forces of the GDR.

Guests at the occasion were Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the GDR Petr Abrasimov; Commander in Chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany Army General Mikhail Zaytsev; member of the Military Council and head of the Political Directorate of the group Colonel General Aleksey Lizichev; representative of the Joint Supreme Command for the Warsaw Pact in the GDR National People's Army, Army General Ivan Shavrov, and other senior members of the Soviet Army.

Meritorious workers, well-known artists and intellectuals, veterans of the workers' movement and other personalities from the social life of the GDR were participants in the festive occasion. Also present were chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

The address was given by Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He paid tribute to the significant friendship visit of the GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker to the USSR as a new milestone in the history of friendship between the two peoples. The GDR will always show itself to be a reliable partner and ally of the USSR. The GDR is guided by the indisputable historical lesson: Whoever is allied with the Soviet Union, the pioneer of the progress of mankind and the impregnable bulwark of peace, belongs to the winners in history. Werner Krolikowski stated that the GDR will also in future prove itself to be a cornerstone of socialism and of peace in Europe.

After the address, which was received with hearty applause, the "Internationale" was played, with the participants in the ceremonial occasion joining in. A cultural program which received great applause concluded the occasion.

Attend Wreath Laying Ceremonies

LD081243 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0922 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- On Sunday, the 38th anniversary of the liberation from fascism by the Soviet Army, the GDR party and state leadership and thousands of workers of the capital paid tribute to the unforgotten fighters against fascist war and Nazi barbarity. Wreaths and flowers were laid at the memorial to the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow and the memorial to the Polish soldiers and German antifascists in Berlin-Friedrichshain.

The procession to the Treptow memorial was headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, public figures of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, and GDR Armed Forces generals and officers.

Together with leading figures of the GDR, Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov; the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev; the representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Supreme Command of the Warsaw Pact in the National People's Army, Army General Ivan Shavrov; and other figures also attended the ceremonial wreath laying service. Also present were heads and military attaches of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR.

In a subsequent wreath-laying service at the memorial to the Polish soldiers and German antifascists in Berlin-Friedrichshain the leading GDR figures paid tribute to those Polish and German patriots who sacrificed their lives in the common front with the Soviet Army to bring liberation from Hitler's barbarity. Present at the ceremony were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the GDR, including the Polish and Soviet ambassadors, Maciej Wirowski and Petr Abrasimov, and other figures and Berlin workers.

At wreath-laying ceremonies throughout the country plants and institutions, workers, school children and students paid tribute to those who died in the struggle for liberation from fascism.

Soviet Embassy Reception

LD082105 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1841 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Berlin, 8 May (ADN) -- On Sunday evening, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker was guest at a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin given by Ambassador Petr Abrasimov to mark the 39th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism. In a toast the host described the latest friendship visit to the USSR by the party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker as very productive. The visit will lend new impetus to further fraternal cooperation in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and the GDR and in the interests of the whole socialist community.

Military Anniversary Meeting

LD062242 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] The Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany today celebrated the 38th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War with a ceremony in Wuensdorf. Erich Mueckenberger, president of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, conveyed the good wishes of the GDR party and state leadership. The greetings confirm the GDR's active contribution toward implementing the far-reaching peace proposals of the USSR and the Prague declaration. The current visit to the USSR by a GDR party and state delegation convincingly demonstrates the firm and unshakable nature of the fraternal alliance.

In his address at the ceremony, Chief of Staff Colonel General Ivan Sviredov stressed the determination and readiness of socialism to thwart each and every imperialist attack and to avert the danger of a new world war.

HAGER, NAUMANN ATTEND BERLIN RALLY 10 MAY

LD102349 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1922 GMT 10 May 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 10 May (ADN) -- On Tuesday evening thousands of inhabitants of Berlin and writers from six countries held a meeting in the Bebelplatz in the GDR capital under the motto "In Word and Deed for Peace." The authors recalled the fascist book burning that took place 50 years ago on this spot, then called Opernplatz, with a reading of humanistic, antifascist, and socialist literature.

The writer Hedda Zinner, Herman Kant, Stephan Hermlin, Eva Lippold, Frank Weymann, and Heinz Kamnitzer from the GDR; Yevgeniy Dolmatovskiy (USSR); James Alsdridge (Great Britain; Zofia Posmysz (Poland); Ladislav Beno (CSSR); and Volodia Teitelboim (Chile) read from their own works and those of artists and intellectuals condemned by fascism. [all names as received]

Among the participants at the meeting were Kurt Hager and Konrad Naumann, SED Politburo members; Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; and Professor Dr Lothar Koldtz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front.

PEACE OFFICIAL PROTESTS W. BERLIN CONFERENCE

LD102208 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 May 83

[Speaker not identified on audio channel]

[Text] In the coming months we will obviously be hearing a great deal about European and North American mass movements protesting the deployment of U.S. missiles in West Europe. On 21 June a world conference will begin in Prague, the main aim of which is the struggle for banning nuclear weapons, for life. Since yesterday a peace conference has been going on in West Berlin; it is entitled For a Nuclear-Free Europe. It was convened at the initiative of Britain's Russell Foundation. Allow me now to tell you my experiences connected with this, not as a television man, but as a member of the acting Presidium of the Hungarian Peace Council.

We prepared for this conference. We greatly hoped that there, meeting with representatives of West European and North American peace movements, we would be able to exchange our views. Unfortunately, however, we had to renounce participation. We made this decision after lengthy and thorough consideration, and our opinion was expressed in a detailed letter. We hope this letter will be read to the participants of the conference.

The conflict began when neither we nor other East European peace movements were invited to the preparatory committee. And then they informed us that we would only have the right to speak and express an opinion if we accepted in its entirety the previously formulated stand. And this is a stand which we cannot accept, because the organizers of the conference -- I quote their text -- proclaim equal distancing from the East and the West. Putting it plainly, they want to make the Soviet Union just as responsible for the tensions that have developed as the United States.

And then we found out that, independently of the Hungarian peace movement and without discussing it with us, they placed on the agenda an item entitled The Peace Movement in Hungary. From the circumstances and after becoming acquainted with the details, it became evident that they wanted to use this to place us in opposition with the peace movements of other socialist countries. Finally, we learned with astonishment that the Russell Foundation's most respected leader published a written appeal for the participants of the West Berlin conference to boycott -- this is his expression -- the June consultation in Prague. Naturally, we are not willing to do this either, even less so because the organizers of the peace meeting in Prague do not set any precondition of any sort on anybody.

It is a great pity that this West Berlin meeting has thus slipped away from the original concepts, in spite of the fact that the evident majority present there really does want to struggle against nuclear missiles and for peace.

MARJAI MEETS WITH POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER

LD071320 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 07 May 83

[Text] Polish Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Planning Committee has had talks in Budapest. He has met Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier and cochairman of the Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee of the two countries. They have discussed some important questions of long-term cooperation.

WIEJACZ, URBAN HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE 10 MAY

LD102129 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Warsaw 10 May -- "The Polish Government and Polish society are deeply concerned over the deteriorating international situation, over the increasing threat of nuclear war [words indistinct] the key foreign policy [word indistinct] task of our state is to contribute to curbing the process of deterioration of international situation," said Poland's Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz today at a weekly news conference held by Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban for foreign journalists accredited to Warsaw.

"The main cause for this deterioration and the biggest threat to detente and world peace is the American arms build-up programme and the U.S. striving to upset the existing military parity in the world and Europe. The most glaring example of that is the planned deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. [Word indistinct] alternative to the policy of confrontation and increasing tension is offered by the detente and disarmament proposals of the socialist states put forth in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Consultative Political Committee last January 5 and developed in the communique of the meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty members last April 7," said Jozef Wiejacz.

The deputy foreign minister also recalled Poland's key foreign policy lines, emphasizing that "the tightening of allround cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is of primary importance for overcoming our difficulties.

"We consider the Warsaw Treaty as the basis of our national security," said Jozef Wiejacz. "Keeping in mind the experience of Western-imposed sanctions and restrictions, we are striving even more to tighten economic cooperation with the CMEA states."

Deputy Foreign Minister Wiejacz went on to say that "we are continuing the traditionally good relations with the developing countries. We support their just political and economi postulates. We develop mutually beneficial cooperation with them. Recently, we have had a number of important political contacts in relations between Poland and a number of Asian, African and Latin American countries. We expect to continue the lively political contacts, in the near future as well," he said.

"We are striving to maintain friendly relations and cooperation with all states. But this does not depend only on us. The Polish-American relations have reached their lowest level in several years. This is (?the fault) of the American administration which has been pursuing a superpower policy towards Poland and, actually, is striving to play on the Polish matters in its obsessively anti-communist course," said the Polish deputy foreign minister.

"We are interested in the development of relations with the Federal Republic of Germany. Their further prospects depend on the abandonment of unrealistic considerations and postulates of a revanchist character addressed to Poland as well as the GDR and the Soviet Union by the FRG politicians.

"We would like to continue our traditional relations with France. This also depends on a change in the present policy pursued by the French Government towards Poland to a more friendly policy that would foster the improvement of political climate," said Jozef Wiejacz.

"There are states, administrations and various political forces which, with the stubbornness worthy of a better cause, are striving to destabilize the situation in Poland, which are consistently striving to push Poland away from her traditional role as spokesman for detente and international cooperation. By artificially creating the so-called "Polish issue", they are striving to burden the socialist states with the responsibility for the rise in international tension which they themselves are guilty of. We do not count on sentiments," he added. "Sentiment (?can) not exist in politics. But we count on the realistically-minded Western politicians to understand that Poland's destabilization would ricochet, bringing destabilization to the entire Europe.

Replying to a question about an article on POLITYKA weekly published in the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYE], Foreign Vice-Minister Josef Wiejacz said that the Polish-Soviet relations were very good and were developing successfully. In his view, the editorial board of the Warsaw weekly and persons responsible for ideological matters would study this article in detail. This issue does not concern the Foreign Ministry, said Wiejacz.

Answering a number of questions in the second part of the conference dealing with the current conditions of state-church relations in Poland, Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban said they were good.

The spokesman [word indistinct] to General Jaruzelski's speech to the First Congress of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, which ended yesterday, stressing that preparations for the papal visit to Poland were not dominant in these relations and were absorbing both sides. According to Minister Urban this working cooperation might become a good basis for the further development of mutual relations.

"The state organs treat with respect all the church activities which are compatible with its character," said Jerzy Urban. "Only those activities of the church links arouse reservations which are incompatible with its status and character of a religious organization," he added.

In response to questions about the present activity of some former trade union activists, Minister Urban said that under the new trade union law all the old structures were now illegal. This concerns "all the trade union structures" and (?not only) Solidarnosc, he said.

Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz told foreign newsmen that "we are attaching great importance to the proposed treaty on non-use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between the Watsaw Treaty and NATO states. We are completing the CSCE Madrid meeting as soon as possible and for adopting the final document on the basis of the draft of the neutral and non-aligned states. This would lie in the interest of all the CSCE member-states and continuation of the CSCE process."

Replying to other questions, (?Wiejacz) said that "Poland's relations with Spain are a positive example of developing cooperation. The cooperation between our country and the developing countries, including the Arab states, is also developing favourably," he said.

Asked about the possibility to establish full (?diplomatic relations) between Poland and the Vatican, Vice-Minister Wiejacz said that Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski had already mentioned such a possibility last January 31. "We envisage that these issues will be the subject of talks already before and during the papal visit to Poland," said Jozef Wiejacz.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ON NEW TAXATION RULES

LD101444 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] As of 1 July it is planned to introduce a new tax system. The changes are to embrace the whole sector on nonsocialized economy, the taxation of incomes in the socialized economy and agriculture. (Marek Kasa) asked Jozef Gabjan, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Finance, for details of this project.

[Begin recording] [Question] Let us start with the crafts. What kind of changes will we get here?

[Answer] The taxation of (?nonsocialized) economy has two main elements: the turnover tax and the income tax. As far as the turnover tax is concerned we would like to base this turnover tax more or less on such principles as those that apply in the socialized economy. That is, so that the rates are approximately equal. There will be some differences there: We will apply preferential treatment in some industries, such as baking, foods, and so forth.

Where income tax is concerned, there is the basic need to adjust this income tax to current conditions. It is necessary to move the steps of the tax scale in such a way -- these tax scale incomes were established in 1977 -- in such a way that they correspond, well, to those incomes which a similar taxpayer working in a similar area has today, and so forth.

So this old scale will be adapted to the current conditions through relocation of, first, the tax-free amount upward from Z72,000 to Z160,000 -- that is the proposal -- and next, through relocation of the upper step of the income tax scale from the current Z480,000 to Z960,000, and as far as the highest step of the scale is concerned, the 85 percent step, through relocation of this step up to an annual income of Z4 million. This proposed free amount, Z160,000 will be supplemented by Z30,000 in the case of supporting a wife, well, and Z15,000 for each child.

[Question] But it is probably the equalization tax in the socialized sector which is the most significant, and which stimulates most interest.

[Answer] At present there is a proposal to bring the tax-free amount approximately to the level of twice the average pay, and to maintain this tax-free level until the end of 1985. Specifically, the amount of Z25,000 a month, that is Z300,000 a year. I will add here that if someone is maintaining a wife, well, he will have the tax-free amount supplemented by Z30,000 and for each child by Z15,000. All elements of remuneration are taxable, except for Free Saturdays, and the remuneration for work-free days.

[Question] What taxes will the farmers pay?

[Answer] Farmers would pay a unified land tax. And I would like to say here clearly that when we are speaking about farmers, we mean all of agriculture -- that is, the state agricultural farms, the production cooperative farms, the agricultural circles farms, and individual farmers' farms. They will all be paying the same tax per conversion hectare. The new farmers' tax would be spread in three stages: the first stage, from 1 January 1984, would amount to 1.5 quintals of rye [as heard] per hectare; the second, from 1 January 1985, 2 quintals; and from 1 January 1986, 2.5 quintals, the equivalent of 2.5 quintals of rye per hectare. A farmer who invests in farming projects -- well, farm buildings, or land drainage, and so forth -- will be able to subtract annually from the tax 75 percent of (?the amount of tax), and will be able to keep subtracting it for 10 years. [end recording]

TV REPORTS MEETING OF PZPR POLITBURO 10 MAY

LD101838 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo was acquainted today with the current sociopolitical situation in Poland. The First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] was described as a momentous event in the life of our country. The congress constitutesa significant step on the road of national agreement and rebirth and has contributed to the more profound definition and more universal understanding of its nature, its patriotic goals, to ensuring Poland's (?external) security and international position [words indistinct] resolving social contradictions without conflict, and ensuring conditions for the improvement of the nation's material and cultural life.

The congress has confirmed and strengthened the nature of the movement as a platform for unification of various patriotic forces which stand on the foundations of the Constitution and which aim at extricating our country from the social and economic crisis, strengthening and improving the socialist and democratic state, and, in particular, increasing the influence of citizens on public affairs and increasing their feeling of joint responsibility for the present and the future of the fatherland. The program of PRON activity, enriched during the debates and approved by the congress, which tackles the main problems of the development of sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life, creates a chance for participation in its implementation for all realistically-thinking Poles and for them to express their views and to undertake actions which serve the interests of socialist Poland and which enrich our social life with new values and initiatives.

The Politburo states that party echelons and organizations and party members, while fully retaining and expressing their ideological identity, will contribute to the development and the strengthening of the goals and principles contained in the programmatic documents of the First PRON Congress. Actively participating in the implementation of the congress resolutions they will support everything which serves the cause of the strengthening of socialist Poland.

The Politburo also became acquainted with the situation in agriculture.

STATE COUNCIL ADOPTS METALWORKERS TU RESOLUTION

LD101737 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] A Council of State session has been held at the Belveder. After considering a motion presented by the Founding Committee of the Federation of Metalworkers' Trade Unions, the Council of State adopted a resolution granting consent to commencement of activity by the Federation of Metalworkers' Trade Unions beginning on the day of its registration by the Warsaw Voivodship Court. On the basis of the 31 July 1981 Control of Publications and Performances Law, the Council of State has set up a collegiate body of the Main Office for the Control of Publications and Performances.

The Council of State decision consenting to the commencement of activity by the Federation of Metalworkers' Trade Unions beginning on the day of its registration. PAP reports, opens a new chapter in the latest history of the Polish trade union movement, which is being fundamentally rebuilt. When the federation has been registered at the Warsaw Voivodship Court, the first all-Polish national trade union will come into being, and will thus become active this year before the deadline envisaged in the Trade Unions Law elapses. This will certainly not be the only organization of this kind.

Preparations for the creation of supraenterprise structures are at varying stages of advancement in many other branches or professions.

JABLONSKI MEETS NEW ECUMENICAL COUNCIL LEADERS

LD102131 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 May 83

[Excerpt] The chairman of the State Council, Professor Henryk Jablonski, has met members of the newly elected executive of the Polish Ecumenical Council. The chairman of the council, head of the Augsburg Evangelical Church in Poland, Bishop Janusz Narzynski, and the remaining members of the Executive reported on the major activities of the council and member churches.

ARCHBISHOP CONFIRMS PLANS FOR POPE'S VISIT

AU091328 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 6-8 May 83 p 1

[PAP report: "Archbishop B. Dabrowski Sees the Holy Father"]

[Text] On Thursday Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate's Conference arrived in Rome. He was greeted at Leonardo da Vinci Airport by Minister Plentipotentiary Jerzy Kuberski, head of the permanent working group for contacts between the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Apostolic See. Western press agencies have reported that Archbishop Dabrowski told correspondents at the airport that preparations for the pope's visit to Poland are going according to plan and that "the Holy Father has already confirmed the program of the visit," the archbishop said.

A Vatican working delegation headed by Father Romualdo Tucci, director of Radio Vatican and organizer of the pope's visits abroad left Rome for Warsaw the same day.

NOVOYE VREMYA ATTACKS POLITYKA ARTICLES

For the text of the 6 May NOVOYE VREMYA article by Andrey Ryzhov entitled "When People Lose Their Bearings: On Some Pages in the Warsaw Weekly POLITYKA," see the Eastern European section of the 10 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

'Caught Between Moscow, Solidarity'

PM101448 Paris LE FIGARO in French 9 May 83 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Government Caught Between Moscow and Solidarity"]

[Text] Warsaw [no date given] -- Paradoxically -- but the paradox is only apparent -- at the time when General Jaruzelski was once again advocating national accord during the First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], a whole series of events confirmed an undoubted hardening of attitude by the government. This method of responding to the offensive launched by the party "hardliners" in Warsaw and to Moscow confirmed that the outcome of the Polish crisis ultimately depends much less on the country's internal developments, the economic situation, or the relations between the government and the opposition than on the answers which are given to two fundamental political questions. These two questions are as follows:

1. Can Jaruzelski contain the party apparatus' counteroffensive?

With an eye to the 12th plenum, which was to take place in mid-May and which might in fact be postponed once again, the "hardliners' supported by the party apparatus, largely frustrated and ousted by the military, moved onto the attack. Two events -- the pope's approaching visit and the First PRON Congress, an organization of citizens of many different leanings who are likely, according to them, to threaten what remains of the party's leadership role a little more -- convinced them that it was time to act.

This action is being seen in the corridors of the Central Committee but also in all kinds of parallel enterprises. The commando attack on a Franciscan convent and the provocation attempts seen on 3 May should be laid at its door. In this connection a Warsaw Solidarity official expressed the view that, as surely as the demonstrations on 1 May had been organized by the trade union, those on 3 May had a "strange" look; he told me in confidence that he had personally seen a truck belonging to the forces of order in a side street filled with young people waiting to join the crowd leaving church....

The main question, therefore, is whether General Jaruzelski will be able to prevent this assault during the next plenum. It would seem that it is possible to reply in the affirmative, but two additional dangers then arise: To appease the "hardliners," the head of state may be tempted to sacrifice to them some of his closest aides known for their open-mindedness, and also to include some aspects of the "hardliners' program" in his policy.

A Formal Attack

Some signs indicate that this is already under way. The press has begun a formal attack on Mr Walesa. On Friday the party organ, TRYBUNA LUDU, in an extremely vulgar article, compared him to a sparrow who took himself for an eagle and who in fact merely turned into a goose; it described him as "prima donna for only one season, and even then only in a puppet theater."

On Saturday the Army newspaper accused the Western press of showing excessive interest in Mr Walesa and of trying to make a pawn into a strategic piece.

In addition, the desire to cut the ground from under the "hardliners" also explains the fact that four of Mr Walesa's main advisers -- including Professor Geremek and Mr Mazowiecki -- and five other close aides were held for questioning and he himself was escorted back to Gdansk at 0400 hours and had his telephone cut off. He had just attended a meeting in Warsaw of officials of the former trade union which existed before martial law -- in other words, in addition to Solidarity, the teacher's trade union, the autonomous trade unions, and the branch trade unions close to the party apparatus.

A joint document was drafted and sent to the Sejm condemning the new trade unions and demanding an amnesty, the reinstatement of people sacked from their jobs, and a return to trade union pluralism.

The branch trade unions' participation in this operation shows that the party apparatus, or at least a faction in it, is prepared to reach agreement even with Solidarity at the price of a few trade unionist, egalitarian, and fairly demagogic slogans.

2. Will Mr Andropov be capable of ensuring his power in Moscow?

The article in the Soviet magazine NOVOYE VREMYA accusing Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski (without naming him but in a very clear way) of showing a revisionist tendency caused some consternation in Polish leadership circles, not because it is interpreted as a Soviet decree -- the present circumstances would not permit it -- but because it shows that the political confusion reigning in the Kremlin at present is even greater than had been thought.

Possibility of Cooperation

The NOVOYE VREMYA article is, in fact, very remarkable. The attack on a ruling leader in a "fraternal country" is unusual, especially since the arguments chosen show that it is not so much Mr Rakowski as General Jaruzelski who is the target and, it is said here, through him, Mr Andropov himself since he has given the Polish leader his confidence and personal support. This shows that the offensive launched by the "hardliners" with the support of the party apparatus, is taking place not only in Warsaw but also and especially in Moscow.

Moreover, this attack has some advantage for Mr Rakowski and the Polish leaders. It shows the Polish population that however far removed from their own aspirations their leaders' policy seems to be, it will go as far as the current geopolitical situation permits.

In addition it will now be difficult for General Jaruzelski to eliminate Mr Rakowski in the next few days or months. Indeed by so doing he would show that he is under the thumb not only of Moscow but of the extremists within the Soviet party. It is clear, nonetheless, that the strengthening or otherwise of Mr Andropov's position in the Kremlin will largely determine the possibilities General Jaruzelski will have of successfully implementing his pragmatic policy.

In the short term it should be noted that the Polish leader does not seem to be excessively moved by NOVOYE VREMYA's attacks. Although he expressed the view that the antisocialist opposition was a "fifth column" in imperialism's pay and condemned some members of the clergy for their action of helping the oppositionists he also again stated that the holy father would be received "in a worthy fashion with due respect," that he saw the possibility of long-term cooperation with the church, and that national accord was vital. Thus the general showed the Warsaw party "hardliners" and Moscow that, although he was not a weak leader, he was not prepared to change his line of action either.

BANNED TU LEADERS CALL FOR UNION PLURALISM

NC101037 Paris AFP in English 1034 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, May 10 (AFP) -- Ten Polish union leaders have called for the return to union pluralism in a letter addressed to parliament. The text of the letter, drafted last Friday in a Warsaw suburb by Solidarity chief Lech Walesa and the leaders of three other union federations banned under martial law, began circulating here today. "The reestablishment of union freedoms is an indispensable element in building national understanding," the leaders wrote.

In their meeting Friday, termed "historic" by Mr Walesa, the leaders are believed to have agreed upon a united union front. The letter said the revival of free unions would provide the boost required to pull Poland from the crisis engulfing it.

At Friday's meeting were representatives of the teachers union, autonomous unions and the so-called branch unions once backed by the regime.

Letter to Sejm

PM1111124 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 May 83 p 6

[Unattributed dispatch: "The Good of the Socialist State Can Only Be Based on a Balanced Compromise"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw [no date given] -- The letter sent to the Sejm, Friday, 6 May by former leaders of Solidarity and of the three other main trade union organizations created after the Gdansk agreements (and of which a copy was sent to the Episcopate) is starting to circulate in Warsaw. We publish the text of it below:

"The enforcement of the law of 8 October 1982 on the trade unions has destroyed the gains accumulated over more than 100 years by the various sections of our country's trade union movement. The new trade union organizations now established are not receiving wide social approval. The way in which the executive bodies have acted hitherto clearly reveals a plan to ensure a monopoly for the trade unions placed under the guardianship of the state as employer. This is an attempt to curb the provisions of the law guaranteeing trade union pluralism, as is shown, in particular, by the hasty transfer (to the new trade unions) of the property of the trade unions deprived of their legal existence.

"The laws of social evolution, confirmed once again by the events of the past few years and months, provide the undoubted proof that all the objectives -- and especially the transformation of the level of social awareness -- cannot be attained by administrative means. In the period after August we were able to witness gradual and profound changes in the nation's opinions and attitudes. A qualitative change took place which the government members must accept and take into consideration.

"Failing to take this social will into account cannot benefit either the government or society. The good of the socialist state can only be based on a balanced compromise taking account of the basic interests of the different social groups. The restoration of trade union freedoms is one of the elements vital to the realization of the desire for national accord which would encourage the necessary boost to activity to overcome the crisis which is undermining Poland.

"A Poland freed from tensions and uncertainties and economically stable is a trump card for security and peace in Europe. That is why unity of action in the vital, fundamental problems facing the nation and the state is an absolute necessity -- the imperative of the moment."

For Pluralism

"Guided by a deep concern for our country's fate, we think it necessary to make determined efforts to remedy the situation and particularly:

"-- to ensure the immediate enforcement of the principle of trade union pluralism laid down in the law;

"-- to secure the release of all people imprisoned for their trade union activities, for protest actions, or for their opinions;

" -- to ensure the reinstatement of people sacked for their trade union activity or membership.

"The fact that this letter is signed jointly by militants from the main trade union groups which existed after August -- the autonomous and branch trade unions, the Polish Teachers Trade Union and Solidarity -- proves that the pluralist trade union movement is capable of reaching agreement on questions of fundamental importance for the world of labor, the nation, and the state."

The signatures which appear are the following:

-- Bogdan Fiutowski, elected in November 1981 as coordinator (in other words chairman) Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions working group after being elected in October 1980 as chairman of the Independent, Self-Governing Computer Workers' Trade Union.

-- Bogdan Stelmach, elected in November 1981 as member of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions working group after being elected in March 1981 as chairman of the national leadership of the Social Insurance Employees Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union.

-- Michal Zorawski, elected in November 1981 as member of the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions working group after being elected in November 1980 as chairman of the national leadership of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Dairy Cooperative Workers.

-- Albin Melcer, elected in October 1980 as secretary of the central leadership of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Construction Industry and Cooperatives Workers (affiliated to the branch trade unions set up by the government to replace the single trade union).

-- Jan Simon, elected in January 1981 as secretary of the central leadership of the Metalworkers Trade Union (branch trade union).

-- Lech Walesa, elected in October 1981 as chairman of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity.

-- Jacek Merkel, elected in October 1981 as member of the Presidium of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity National Commission.

-- Stanislaw Rusinek, elected in June 1981 as member of the Presidium of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity Warsaw regional leadership.

-- Antoni Lopata, elected in June 1981 as chairman of the Polish Teachers Trade Union central leadership.

-- Jan Trynkowski, elected in June 1981 to the general council of the Polish Teachers Trade Union.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PRC'S HU YAOBANG

Luncheon With Ceausescus

AU101527 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a luncheon at Snagov at noon in honor of Comrade Hu Yaobang. The luncheon was attended by Comrades Emil Bobu, Ion Dinca, and Miu Dobrescu. Comrades Qin Jiwei and Qiao Shi, as well as Romania's ambassador to Beijing, Angelo Miculescu, and PRC Ambassador in Bucharest Li Zewang were also present. The luncheon took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Concluding Talks

AU101823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1758 GMT 10 May 83

["Conclusion of Official Talks Between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/5/1983 -- The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Hu Yaobang, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, concluded on May 10, at Snagov, near Bucharest, in the same atmosphere of warm friendship.

The two party leaders, on board of a special steam boat, summed up the results of the visit, the questions approached and understandings reached during their talks.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang expressed their special satisfaction at the very good results of the current Romanian-Chinese dialogue, at the conclusions reached, reaffirming the joint determination to do everything possible for the still more powerful development of the collaboration and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China.

The two party leaders highlighted that the exchanges of views these days emphasized powerfully, by their results, the fruitfulness of the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings which accounted every time for moments of utmost importance in the evolution of the good relations of close friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang highlighted in agreement the importance of the understandings reached on the further expansion of the fruitful collaboration between the RCP and the Chinese CP, considering this to be of special importance for the general development of the Romanian-Chinese traditional relations, for the further strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between the two peoples. Both sides reiterated the resolve to give larger dimensions and a continuously richer content to the multilateral collaboration and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other domains, based on the principles of the scientific socialism, fully equal rights, respect of the national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in the domestic affairs and mutual advantage, comradely mutual help.

In view of further examining the aspects concerning the development of the Romanian-Chinese relations in the economic, technical and scientific planes, the amplification of the contacts and ties between the governments of the two countries, in behalf of Zhao Ziyang, the premier of the People's Republic of China, Hu Yaobang invited Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay a working visit to The People's China.

During the talks Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang highlighted at the same time, with satisfaction, the identity or closeness of views on the leading international issues they tackled. The sides pointed out, on this occasion, too, the will of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Chinese Communist Party to cooperate actively for achieving a new collaboration in the revolutionary movement, among the communist and workers' parties, for a new unity based on fully equal rights, on each party's independence, on observance of each party's right to self-dependently elaborate its political line in harmony with the conditions it carries on activity in. The two countries' and parties' determination was expressed to work together with all democratic and progressive forces for halting the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, the extinction of the hotbeds of conflict and the peaceful, negotiated settlement of inter-state disputes, for disarmament, nuclear above all, for detente and security in the world, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the development of a new world economic order, for securing the peoples' peace and independence, the free development of every nation on the road of economic and social progress, of welfare and civilization.

The RCP general secretary and the secretary-general of the CC of the Chinese Communist party considered that the further strengthening of the collaboration between the two parties and countries, of the Romanian-Chinese relations was in the interests and to the benefit of the two peoples, of successful unfolding of socialist construction in Romania and China, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace the world over.

Hu Yaobang warmly thanked once more for the invitation to pay this visit to Romania which gave him the fine opportunity to meet Nicolae Ceausescu again and to analyze together the ways of further development of the Romanian-Chinese relations, as well as the possibility to directly know some of the achievements won by the Romanian people in the homeland's socio-economic development, the working people's enthusiasm and determination to steadily implement the party's and state's policy, to build the new system in Romania.

Referring to his Romanian visit, to his meetings with the working people in the industrial and farm enterprises, to the socio-cultural establishments and touristic spots visited in the Romanian capital and in the counties of Galati, Constanta, Brasov and Prahova, Hu Yaobang assessed highly the achievements of the Romanian people, their heroism, dedicated and revolutionary spirit in acting, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party at head with its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu for the building of their new life, for the steady progress on the road of socialism.

Assessing highly the results scored by the Chinese working people in translating into life the decisions of the Chinese Communist Party for the transformation of People's China into a powerful socialist state with modern industry, agriculture and science, with an ever higher living and civilization standard, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to the Chinese Communist Party and to the friendly Chinese people wishes of fresh success in the work of building the new society, in the struggle for peace and socialism.

Nicolae Ceausescu asked Hu Yaobang to take with him the feelings of esteem and valuation, of heartfelt friendship and solidarity the Romanian people nurture for the Chinese people and addressed a friendly salute from the RCP and the Romanian people, from himself, to the Chinese party and state leaders to the Chinese Communists and people.

The two party leaders established to continue the Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue, which has had a decisive role in the further deepening of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Once again expressing full satisfaction at the fruitful results of the visit, at the feelings of heartfelt friendship and hospitality with which he was received in Romania, Hu Yaobang extended to Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu the invitation to visit the People's Republic of China. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

The visit paid to Romania by Hu Yaobang, secretary-general of the CC of the CPC, the productive talks conducted on the occasion with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; the agreements reached go down as a new and valuable contribution to the strengthening of the friendship and to the intensification of the manysided collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China, both bilaterally and on the international arena, to the benefit and in the interests of the two peoples, the cause of socialism and of the assertion of the policies of independence, collaboration and peace the world over.

Officials at Departure

AU101805 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1748 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/5/1983 -- On May 10 concluded the official visit of friendship paid to Romania, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, by Hu Yaobang, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. The ceremony marking the departure of the distinguished guest was held at the Bucharest Otopeni Airport, where Hu Yaobang arrived accompanied by Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thousands of Bucharesters welcomed warmly the two party leaders and expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful results of the New Romanian-Chinese summit dialogue. A military guard presented arms. A 21-gun salvo salute was fired.

Hu Yaobang warmly said good bye to Romanian officials that had come to salute him on leaving: Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Ion Coman, Nicolae Constantin, Ion Dinca, Ludovic Fazekas, Petre Lupu, Manea Manescu, Gheorghe Pana, Ilie Verdet, Miu Dobrescu, Petru Enache. Also present at the airport were members of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council and of the government, leaders of central institutions, mass and civic organizations, generals and other officials. Angelo Miculescu, Romania's ambassador in Beijing, and Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador in Bucharest, and members of the embassy attended.

Nicolae Ceausescu said good bye to the Chinese officials who accompanied Hu Yaobang on his Romanian visit. By the ramp Nicolae Ceausescu and Hu Yaobang shook hands warmly and friendly embraced each other.

At 14:30 hours the special aircraft took off, heading for Belgrade.

Milos Malovski, Yugoslavia's ambassador in Romania, was also present at the airport.

Hu Yaobang Cable From Plane

AU101529 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] From aboard his plane, Comrade Hu Yaobang sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressing once again sincere thanks for the amiable hospitality shown to the Chinese delegation. "During the visit," the cable states, "I was greatly impressed by the profound feelings of friendship the RCP and the Romanian people have toward the CPC and the Chinese people." In conclusion, Hu Yaobang hopes that friendship between the parties, countries and peoples of China and Romania will develop and constantly strengthen.

ANDREI PAPER ON RCP INDEPENDENCE, CEAUSESCU ROLE

AU091452 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 May 83 pp 1, 5

["The Concept of the RCP and of Its Secretary General, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on Strengthening the Workers' Solidarity and the Solidarity of Progressive and Democratic Forces for Peace, National Independence and Socialism" -- paper presented by Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs, at the scientific session marking the anniversary of the Romanian Workers' Social Democratic Party and Karl Marx's birth and death anniversaries]

[Text] On the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the complex contemporary phenomena, our party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has made noteworthy contributions to the understanding of the role and manifestation of the solidarity among communist, socialist, and social-democratic parties and national liberation movements in the struggle for progressive and democratic changes, social progress, peace, and socialism, and has given shape to a series of theses and conclusions of exceptional significance for asserting and regrounding the unity and cooperation of the communist and workers parties, and the solidarity among all democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces.

Emphasizing the Marxist thesis concerning the decisive role of the masses and of progressive forces for mankind's development, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that, by acting in unity, they can accomplish new revolutionary and democratic changes and promote the socioeconomic progress of all the nations. Historical experience shows that through united action the masses, the progressive forces, and the peoples can influence the course of events and bring about economic, political, and social changes. In forging such unity an important role must be played by the communist, socialist, and social-democratic parties, and by national liberation movements. According to our party and its secretary general, continuously strengthening the unity and solidarity of the communist and workers parties constitutes an essential requirement of the struggle for progress, and an important factor for contemporary development. In many countries the communist and workers parties have scored important successes in their revolutionary activities, have increased their influence on the masses, and have increasingly asserted themselves as promoters of the basic interests of the working people. At the same time, they are playing an ever greater role in the international arena as the major forces of democracy, progress, and peace.

Proceeding from the fact that the communist and workers parties are working amid economic, social, and historical conditions that differ greatly from one country to the other, and that they are permanently confronted with many new problems, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated that "this means that each party should independently map out its political line and its revolutionary strategy and tactics in keeping with the realities prevailing in its country and with a view to devising suitable solutions and bringing about revolutionary changes in society."

Stressing that the scientific theory of socialism is developing as a result of social changes, of improved production forces, and of scientific progress, and that it becomes richer through the addition of new conclusions in revolutionary practice and in the activities of each party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu points out that one of the essential conditions for success in each party's struggle is that the party should be guided by the concept of dialectical and historical materialism and by scientific socialism; he also stresses that we must not be content with concepts worked out during and for certain historical periods, but must consider the fact that "we live in another historical period, and hence we must approach the basic problems of social development in a new manner." Naturally, in so doing we may come up with different interpretations of certain contemporary realities, which are continually changing. In view of that, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that different opinions and viewpoints on the manner of approaching certain issues of social development should be "discussed in a principled spirit and in a climate of mutual esteem and understanding, on the basis of full equality and party autonomy, so that controversies should not affect the cooperation and friendship among parties."

According to the RCP and to its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in order to be lasting, the international unity and solidarity of the communist and workers parties must be soundly rooted in respect for the right of each communist party to independently establish its domestic and international policies, on full equality of rights among all the parties, on exclusion of any form of direct or indirect interference in the internal affairs of other parties, on mutual support, and active solidarity. Resolutely promoting and implementing those principles constitutes a fundamental requirement for achieving a new type of unity and solidarity among the communist and workers parties. This new unity and solidarity presuppose consideration for the vast diversity of conditions in which the communist and workers parties are working, and for the fact that each party is acting independently and is responsible to its own workers class and its own people for the way in which it defends their interests; that means that the revolutionary parties must base their strategy and tactics on specific realities, and must creatively apply general principles and objective laws to the situation in their own country; and must be the bearers of fundamental national aspirations.

It has been proved that, in view of the scope, complexity, and diversity of the problems currently facing the revolutionary parties, it is neither necessary nor possible to organize any center of leadership or of coordination of the communist parties. It is the inalienable right of each party to work out its political line and to choose its directions and means of action. This right does not in any way infringe upon interparty solidarity nor on their increasingly close and extensive cooperation in the struggle for democracy, socialism, and peace; on the contrary, asserting each party's independent policy and soundly developing a new type of unity and solidarity among the communist and workers parties constitute a prerequisite for the success of their mission in the revolutionary process.

International solidarity is forged among independent and equal parties and is opposed to any relations and subordination among parties, to any hegemonistic concepts, and to any practices based on the subordination of the "minorty" to the "majority" or on "the establishment" of compulsory directives and tasks for the parties. In view of the great revolutionary changes that are occurring in the contemporary world, close relations of cooperation and unity must be developed with and among all the communist and workers parties, without any discrimination or distinction, and on the basis of full equality of rights. As Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated, "General laws are applied differently in different countries and as different stages of socio-economic development. In view of these principles one cannot negate the socialist character of a given country, nor oppose socialism in one country to socialism in others or to the socialism of the future."

"The diversity in the forms of transition to socialism, in building the new social system, and in applying general laws to the actual conditions in each country lend a new scope and new prospects to the socialist development of the world and enrich the heritage of revolutionary theory and practice." Life has shown that there is more than one form of transition to socialism, that no one model or one unique and compulsory path exist or can be imposed on all the countries and all the nations for building the new social system.

The RCP repeatedly stressed that contemporary social developments and international events particularly require a new and stronger unity of the workers class, and new and stronger cooperation and unity among communists, socialists, and social democrats in the struggle for social progress, peace, disarmament, and international cooperation, and for bringing about democratic changes that can pave the way for socialism.

Between the communist parties, on the one hand, and the socialist and social-democratic parties, on the other, there are divergences and differences of views on certain issues, differences which naturally cannot be expected to disappear from one day to the other. Our party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu believe that such differences cannot and should not hinder the dialogue between the workers class' parties, the establishment of relations of solidarity and cooperation between them, or the accomplishment of the unity of action of the workers class and all the forces that are in favor of socialism. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been consistently highlighting the fact that it is the duty of each party to focus on what the workers class' parties have in common and on what can unite them; this concept is fully enforced in the practices of our party, which is extensively developing its relations with all the communist parties and with socialist and social-democratic parties, proceeding from the need to strengthen the unity of the workers movement and of all the forces that support the socialist transformation of the world. As our party secretary general said, "In the current international circumstances we must grasp that all the communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, and all the forces that support socialism must seriously consider that it is their obligation and duty to make every possible effort not to sharpen the contradictions among them, but to overcome them, proceeding from the socialist revolutionary principles, but also observing the independence of each party and each political-social force .... There are different views and there will be different views; in a way, it is unavoidable that there should be different views on many current problems in the world. However, we must be aware of our obligation to consolidate international solidarity and cooperation. We must act on the issues on which we share the same interests, such as primarily ensuring peace and national independence, and enforcing respect for each people's right to free development, without any foreign interference."

Thus, one can accomplish unity of action and cooperation if one proceeds from what unites the communist and workers parties, and only if the autonomy and identity of each party and the social and political options of each people are respected, on the basis of full equality of rights. Since there are many problems of common interest which the communist, socialist, and social-democratic parties can and must solve jointly, our party secretary general stressed that we must accomplish a genuine historic reconciliation "which should force a new unity of the workers class and of the forces supporting socialism."

Our party has always hailed certain countries' opting for socialism, stressing that "any step taken in this direction must be supported, since it is in accordance with the evolution of human society and with the need for a better and more just world." Our party secretary general emphasized that "cooperation and unity between communists and socialists" are of primary importance in the struggle for socioeconomic progress and for peace and disarmament; he added that endeavors along that line should proceed from the positive experiences recorded so far and from the requirements that "both sides should strive to overcome difficulties."

At the same time Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the particular importance of strengthening the cooperation with the social-democratic parties and with all revolutionary and progressive forces "in the struggle for social progress and peace, for a new world economic and political order, and for the free and independent development of each nation along the path of civilization and well-being." This historic reconciliation should be based on the fact that both the communist and the socialist and social-democratic parties are parties of the workers class, and that they share major common targets and objectives, which can be promoted and implemented only through solidarity and cooperation among them at all stages of the revolutionary process.

Of particular importance are the unity and solidarity of the communist and workers parties with national liberation movements, with parties in the developing countries, and with all anti-imperialist forces in the common struggle to defend and consolidate national independence and to promote socioeconomic progress. In deciding their strategy and tactics, the parties in newly independent states proceed from the realities prevailing in their country and from the peculiarities of their economic, political, and social development. The African countries, for example, have their own experience in the revolutionary process; many of them reject the capitalist system of development and are elaborating their own strategy and tactics, suited to their own conditions, to achieve revolutionary and progressive changes and to adopt socialism. The joint efforts made by the parties in developing countries to eliminate economic gaps are an important component of their united struggle against imperialism and against the activities carried out by transnational companies over the heads of the national governments and in violation of the permanent sovereignty of the respective states over their natural resources.

The concept of our party and of its secretary general on the solidarity of the communist, socialist, and social-democratic parties and national liberation movements, and all our party's international activities constitute particularly important contributions to the creative development of the revolutionary theory and practice, to enriching the contents, nature, and principles of the relations of unity and solidarity among all the forces of progress and peace in the conditions of the contemporary era. Life and historical experience verify the correctness of the RCP's policy and of the concept of its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on strengthening new bases of cooperation and unity with the communist parties and with the revolutionary and progressive parties everywhere, as well as the total agreement between that concept, the vital aspirations of our people and of all mankind, and the requirements of the general cause of socialism, progress, and peace. That concept expresses the objective requirements of social development and reflects progressive trends and options in the organization and unfolding of revolutionary, democratic, and progressive processes in the contemporary world.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-TURKISH TALKS, PROTOCOL -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 30/4/1983 -- The current stage and the possibilities of further developing and diversifying the economic, industrial and technological collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Turkey were examined in Bucharest during the eighth session of the joint Romanian-Turkish working committee in energy and natural resources, whose proceedings concluded on April 30. At the close of the proceedings, a protocol of the session was signed, which stipulates new actions and ways of expanding the bilateral cooperation in mining, energy and raw materials. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1752 GMT 30 Apr 83 AU]

MATERIALS ON VISIT OF HU YAOBANG DELEGATION

Purpose; Officials at Airport

LD101551 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, arrived today at the head of the CPC delegation on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The head of the 40,000-strong [as received] Chinese party arrived at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He and his associates were welcomed at Belgrade airport by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Authorized Yugoslav representatives have described the visit by the Chinese guest as a clear sign of the nurturing of Yugoslav-Chinese meetings at the highest level. They have expressed the conviction that the visit will provide the already existing relations of mutual trust and intensive cooperation in every direction with a new incentive. There is nothing in the relations between the two parties and states which would disrupt precisely such a perspective, these representatives have said.

Hu Yaobang arrived in our country from Romania. The special aircraft of the Chinese delegation stopped near the terminal building of Belgrade airport at 1430 where Yugoslav personalities were waiting.

Mitja Ribicic and Hu Yaobang greeted one another with a cordial handshake. Ribicic welcomed his guest. Then Hu Yaobang and his associates were greeted by other personalities of the host country. They were Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Slavojka Sultanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee; Mirko Ostojic, member of the LCY Central Committee and deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Sava Obradovic, SFRY ambassador to the PRC, Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and other personalities.

In the Chinese delegation are, among others, Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Yan Dezhong, member of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy of its General Office; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the International Liaison Department; Qian Qichen, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and vice minister of foreign affairs; Peng Guangwei, ambassador extraordinary and plentipotentiary of the PRC to the SFRY; and Chen Daosheng, chief of administration at the Central Committee International Liaison Department.

A number of Yugoslav and foreign journalists and photographers covered this meeting at the airport. The welcome took place without official protocol.

Soon after the arrival of the Chinese guests, the motorcade departed for Belgrade. Mitja Ribicic and Hu Yaobang rode together in the same car to the White Palace at Dedinje. The White Palace will be the residence of the Chinese party leader during his stay in the SFRY capital.

The visit by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, to Yugoslavia will last 5 days. He will spend the first 2 days in Belgrade and will then visit Croatia and Slovenia.

Talks Begin

LD102117 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1818 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- Talks between and LCY delegation, led by Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, began at the LCY Central Committee Presidium this afternoon. At the beginning of the talks, Mitja Ribicic welcomed Hu Yaobang on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and expressed his pleasure about Hu Yaobang's visit to Yugoslavia and the exchange of views.

At the end of this first round of talks, which lasted a little over 2 hours and were held in a friendly and cordial atmospehre, it was noted with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and our two countries are developing successfully. The conviction was expressed that the friendly relations between our peoples, the LCY and the CPC, and between our two countries will continue to develop and be enriched in the lasting interest of our peoples, equitable international cooperation, social progress, and peace and socialism in the world.

It was also noted that every meeting of representatives of the LCY and the CPC and of our two countries represents a fresh contribution to friendship, mutual acquaintance, and understanding.

Hu Yaobang spoke of the implementation of the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress and of the tasks of the CPC in resolving current and long-term issues of the further socialist, socioeconomic, and political development of the country.

It is also reported that Hu Yaobang spoke of the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress in the foreign policy sphere and of China's relations with other countries. In this context he stressed, in particular, China's cooperation with nonaligned and developing countries, stressing that the Nonaligned Movement represents an important force in the world. He also spoke of the cooperation of the CPC with parties and progressive movements in the world.

This evening, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will give a formal dinner in honor of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and the Chinese Party delegation, at which toasts will be exchanged.

The talks at the LCY Central Committee Presidium will be resumed tomorrow morning.

The LCY delegation in the talks with Hu Yaobang is as follows: Dobroslav Culafic, president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Slavojka Sultanovic, member of the LCY Central Committee; Mirko Ostojic, member of the Central Committee and deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Sava Obradovic, SFRY ambassador to the PRC and Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The following are participating in the talks on the Chinese side: Qin Jiwei, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Yan Dezhong, member of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy director of its General Office; Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the International Liaison Department

of the CPC Central Committee; Qian Qichen, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and vice minister of foreign affairs Peng Guangwei, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the SFRY; and Chen Daosheng, head of administration at the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Ribicic Hosts Dinner

LD102106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2013 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- This evening Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, gave a formal dinner at the Palace of the Federation for Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and members of the CPC delegation. Many prominent Yugoslav figures met with the guests from the friendly PRC.

Ribicic and Hu Yaobang, together with other guests, spent some time in talks recalling earlier Yugoslav-Chinese meetings here and in China. They also exchanged impressions. They did all this in a very relaxed and cordial atmosphere. Then the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium invited his guest and the Chinese and Yugoslav guests into the dining hall for dinner.

As soon as the guests were seated, Mitja Ribicic made a toast to Hu Yaobang.

The guests stood up and greeted the speech by the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Then the head of the 40-million-strong CPC replied.

Among the Yugoslav personalities attending the dinner were: Mika Spiljak and Sergej Kraigher, members of the SFRY Presidency; Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia; Dusan Ckrebic, Dane Cuic, Dobroslav Colaric, Dusan Dragosavac, Dragoslav Markovic and Dobrivoje Vidic, LCY Central Committee Presidium members; Lazar Mojsov and Branko Mamula, federal secretaries for foreign affairs and national defense respectively; Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Branka Lazic, president of the Conference for Questions of the Social Position of Women of Yugoslavia. All members of the LCY and CPC delegations who are taking part in the official talks, including Sava Obradovic and Peng Guangwei, the ambassadors in Beijing and Belgrade respectively, also attended the dinner.

Visit to Tito Grave, House

LD110931 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- "To a great Marxist, Comrade Josip Broz Tito." These are the words written on the ribbon tying the bouquet of flowers which Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, placed today on the marble slab on Tito's grave in the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center.

There are 88 flowers in the bouquet, and under the text is the signature "Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, 11 May 1983."

The scene in front of Tito's grave was impressive. The top man of the Chinese party, together with his associates, stood there for a long time and then bowed.

He then went into the small building of the Flower House, recording the following words in the book: "Glory forever to the honorable son of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, a great friend of the Chinese people and a prominent fighter of the international communist movement, Josip Broz Tito."

The top man of the Chinese party then spent more than half an hour in Tito's house complex, touring all its sections and attentively listening to everything he was told, showing a lively interest in details. He stood in front of Tito's working desk longer than anywhere else.

The first event in the very extensive program of Hu Yaobang's visit to Belgrade today passed in the unusually long stay and inspection of Tito's home. Hu Yaobang warmly thanked his hosts for giving him this opportunity.

PRC Reportage

For PRC media coverage of the visit of Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, to the SFRY, see the Eastern Europe section of the 11 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

VJESNIK ON USSR CRITICISM OF ROMANIA, POLAND

AU111117 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 7 May 83 p 2

[Milan Bekic commentary: "Eastern Developments: Unusual Criticisms From Moscow"]

[Text] After a long "peace in the house," some unusual quarrels have broken out in the countries of the socialist community recently. They are unusual not only because such public polemics are not a frequent occurrence among the East allies (unlike those in the West), but because of the timing as well as the subjects of polemics. At present, these polemics are only conducted in the press but they are sufficient to suspect that "there is something going on behind the scenes."

On Wednesday, the Soviet weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA sharply criticized writer Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and some of his colleagues "because of their anti-Sovietism" and -- no more and no less -- because of the "alarming tendencies to reexamine now what has been determined and achieved long ago." The criticism does not state precisely what is in fact involved, but the polemic is obviously addressed to those in Bucharest who, in the postwar years, have continued to call attention to the "Romanian territories which are incorporated within the boundaries of the Moldavian SSR."

The next day, another Soviet weekly, NOVOYE VREMYA, attacked with similar and even graver accusations unidentified Polish officials and the reputable weekly POLITYKA, whose chief editor until last year was Mieczyslaw Rakowski, now deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and one of General Jaruzelski's closest associates. The Polish weekly is accused of and criticized for "political mimicry" and being "allergic to real socialism" and for writing about the Yalta and Potsdam decisions. In addition to other "sins," the Polish weekly is also sharply reproached for spreading "disorientation, disillusionment, and lack of faith in the road which the PZPR and Poland should follow."

NOVOYE VREMYA (like LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in relation to Bucharest) sharply reproaches the promoters of alarming tendencies in Warsaw who, "hiding behind political mimicry, are demanding a change of geopolitical relations."

Nothing is stated precisely in this connection either, but it can be seen that this reproach is aimed at those who will dream about the "Polish territories which were annexed to the Ukrainian SSR after the war."

These are unpleasant polemics about very sensitive topics and held in an even more sensitive situation. After all, it is known that, in its longest crisis, Poland is entering its fourth "hot summer" and that it expects a visit by Pope John Paul II in 3 weeks -- that is, if, after the recent disorders, everything will not once again be postponed as it was last year. Romania is criticized at a time of intensive preparations for the summit meeting of CEMA countries and it is known that the preparations for that meeting had lasted a long time and that Romania has its own specific views about relations within that group. Nor is it an unimportant fact that this criticism is made at the time when Hu Yaobang, CPC general secretary, is visiting Bucharest.

And finally, the criticisms from Moscow are unusual and "weighty" because of the fact that the formal polemics are aimed against the Romanian author in connection with his book "Fist and Palm" which was published in 1980 and against Rakowski because of the interview which he granted to Oriana Falacci at the beginning of last year. In the same way, the "anti-Soviet" and "antisocialist" tendencies that are now the subject of this settling of accounts are not something new and thus it is not quite clear why they are being revived at this time and again brought out in the public instead of being solved within the "family circle."

Judging by all available evidence, what is involved is an intensified nervousness and anxiety within the "countries of the socialist community" because of the slow process of normalizing the situation in Poland and because of developments there, but probably also because of the attitude of Romania, which advocates more room for maneuver and freer and more equal economic relations within CEMA. However, there has been no official response yet either from Bucharest or Warsaw and therefore all conjectures are thankless and premature.

However, it is worth recalling that, during the past crisis situations in the world, too, similar (and also different) criticisms and warnings were made, but they were made without referring to any "tendencies to reexamine what was determined long ago" (Romania) or to any demands for "changing the geopolitical relations" (Poland). They were rather more in the form of "comradely reproaches, criticisms, and warnings" which emphasized a concern over the threats to socialism from counterrevolution. This was the intonation of the known letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee on June 1981, which provided fierce reactions in the communist movement. Among these reactions were the appraisals by the Italian Communist Party that the Polish events show that the "model of real socialism has completely exhausted itself." If Bucharest and Warsaw publicly answer the Moscow critics, new polemics in this connection should not be excluded.

It is clear that all this is taking place in a very unfavorable international situation and threatens to cause unforeseeable complications. At a time when the American Administration (in the period of the worst ever bloc quarrels) is contemplating a direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua or El Salvador, there are some who would consider a new quarrel among the countries of the "socialist community" as an excellent opportunity. They are generously helping and supporting the broken-up but still touch Polish underground and the remnants of the banned Solidarity, secretly hoping for new disorders and bloodshed and, certainly more than anything else, for an intervention by the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries, counting in this connection on an exhaustion of their patience and on the great economic burdens of the aid to Poland and other allies.

The Soviet Union did not fall into this trap even at the most dramatic stages of the Polish crisis and it is difficult to believe that events might develop in this direction now. However, anything could happen in an extreme emergency. Those who still secretly wish for a dramatic turn of events in Poland and for a different system for it or who are carried away with a "reexamination of the geopolitical position" and borders of Eastern Europe (or within it) are playing with the most dangerous kind of fire. Besides the arsenals of missiles that already hang over our continent and their even more horrible additions, this is also being discussed in Moscow in these days by Erich Honecker and his host Yuriy Andropov.

Under these circumstances, the criticisms of Warsaw and Bucharest by the Soviet weeklies have an unusual and unpleasant sound. Fortunately, "family quarrels" sometimes do not last long and are quickly forgotten, but the warning remains.

BORBA VIEWS MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN POLAND

AU101135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7/8 May 83 p 15

[Vlado Teslic commentary in the "The World This Week" column: "May Day Messages"]

[Excerpts] It appears that never before was International Labor Day -- May Day -- celebrated in so many countries and in such a festive and dignified way as this year. Workers celebrated it everywhere, as was always the case in the past, even where they are persecuted and punished for celebrating it. However, the circle of countries -- in Africa, Asia, and Latin America -- where May Day is marked as an official labor day has been greatly expanded. Naturally, general celebration is not always and everywhere an expression of either complete liberation of the workers class or a victory or unity of this class in its historic, class, social, and national claims and certainly is not an expression of unity regarding the greatest international problems and the solving of acute problems.

Despite all this, the mass May Day celebration throughout the world expresses enormous progress in realizing the workers class' historic aspirations and represents the further affirmation of socialism as a world process of liberating work and the further social, economic, and political reforms.

The workers class today expresses the deepest aspirations and interests of entire mankind because it has placed high on its banner the struggle for freedom and independence, or rather the principles of equality, solidarity, and noninterference which gives a new color and new strength to internationalism and to the cooperation of the workers forces, parties, and movements.

May Day in Poland

All this is also reflected in its specific manner on the situation in Poland, where the May Day celebration passed in an atmosphere of ideological and political contradictions characteristic both for that country and for certain relations in the world.

Naturally, it is tragic when in a socialist country and on May Day at that, the security forces must intervene against workers, even if these workers are misguided, but it is much more tragic when this serves as a cause for the further international intensification of tension to the detriment of a further normalization of the situation in Poland, or rather to the detriment of the workers class' interests in that country.

It is obvious that Poland, despite many attempts and following certain successes in reviving its economy, has not found a road to normalization and to a political consensus. This happened not so much because of an "illegal" approach by Solidarity but because of the PZPR's failure, as the leading force in power, to impose itself also as the leading political force and the workers class' leading force.

The dimensions of this failure are all the greater because no other political force in Poland in this turbulent period has demonstrated either sufficient realism or responsibility for a normalization of the situation in the country. This particularly refers to Solidarity about which it is difficult to say now that it enjoys its earlier support and which, abandoning both self-management and socialism at the expense of some other goals, can hardly return to the country's political arena. This particularly applies in the present international constellation in which Washington has nearly identified itself with the illegal activity of this organization.

Poland's key dilemma is obviously not a division of power, something that would quickly be transformed into a civil war, nor a return to the model of "real socialism," the weaknesses of which also led to the current crisis. The dilemma obviously is in one's own system of building socialism, or rather in the reforms which would take account of the specific traits of the country, the historic, economic, and social traits.

What prevents such a course, what obstructs this course despite its legality and inevitability? Why must this mean a change of the "geopolitical relations" or why should certain elements of political pluralism, who have been present in Poland both earlier and now, have to be in collision with the "laws of scientific socialism"?

Besides, all roads to normalization and also to a reform in Poland lead via the PZPR, whose leading role is not disputed but which is not achieved by somebody's decree in the name of a prescribed model but by representing the interests of the workers class and its responsibility for Poland. Everything else, by the way, leads to a further disarmament of the party or to encouraging those -- frequently nonsocialist -- forces which are imposing themselves from the position of relying on others as advocates of both freedom and independence.

MALAYSIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD102248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 10 May 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad arrived this evening on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The Malaysian prime minister was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council; Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; Redzaj Suroi, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other personalities.

Talks between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad on bilateral cooperation and international issues will begin tomorrow.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD101236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (TANJUG) -- An LCY study delegation, led by Petar Kostic, member of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium, left Belgrade for Prague today. The LCY delegation will stay in Czechoslovakia on the basis of the cooperation program between the LCY and the CPCZ and will be briefed in the role which the CPCZ is playing in the socioeconomic development of the country.

LCY OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOR DANISH CP CONGRESS

LD110901 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0758 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left for Copenhagen today where as the LCY representative he will attend the 27th Congress of the Danish Communist Party.

SERBIAN SAWP ACCEPTS POLITIKA EDITOR RESIGNATION

AU101623 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 May 83

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference has accepted the program of the Serbian Socialist Youth Federation on this year's celebration of Youth Day in our republic. This traditional youth celebration will be held in Paracin, at the Grza picnic spot on 22 May, under the slogan Youth Entwine Hands To Form the Great Name of Tito. Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the Serbian LC, will speak at the celebration.

The Presidium supported the proposal to elect Jovan Dejanovic, delegate from Vojvodina, president of the SAWP Federal Conference for a 1-year term of office and Radmila Popadic, delegate from Serbia, president of the Conference for the Social Position and Activity of Women of Yugoslavia also for a 1-year term of office.

Momcilo Boskovic will provide more details on this:

The Presidium of the republican conference was informed that Dragoljub Trailovic, chief and responsible editor for POLITIKA newspaper, stated to the POLITIKA editorial board that he will step down from this position on the newspaper. The Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference has accepted the resignation of Dragoljub Trailovic as chief and responsible editor for POLITIKA newspaper and considers this a logical step within the efforts of the working people of this newspaper organization to ensure full consistency in editorial policy in the self-managing and socialist orientation of the paper and not to allow a repetition of the political errors and omissions which occurred in some articles.

The Presidium thinks that the POLITIKA editorial board also has to consider its own responsibility, after the extensive discussion on the media recently, for removing the reasons for recurrent errors and omissions in the paper. In this respect, the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference points to the fact that decisive and consistent activity by the editorial board on the policy and attitudes of the LC regarding information adopted at the sixth LCY Central Committee session and the seventh session of the Central Committee of the Serbian LC is necessary in the following period.

The Presidium decided that Dragan Markovic, director of the POLITIKA newspaper organization, should act as chief, responsible editor of POLITIKA until the nomination of a new chief, responsible editor.

LE MONDE Reports Resignations

PM110944 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 May 83 p 6

[Paul Yankovitch dispatch: "Chief Editor of Most Important Daily Forced To Resign"]

[Text] Belgrade [no date given] -- On the morning of Monday 9 May, during a stormy meeting of the editorial board of POLITIKA, the most influential and oldest of the Yugoslav dailies, its chief editor Mr Dragoljub Trailovic stated that he was abandoning his post because, he said, he had "lost the confidence of the political leadership of the Federated Republic of Serbia for reasons which have not been conveyed to me." However, his decision is not surprising in view of the fact that over the past 3 or 4 months POLITIKA has been the target of many criticisms by party "forums" and other social organizations for all kinds of "deviationism." In particular it was criticized for failing to react to the presentation of a play expressing "Greater Serbian" ideas.

In addition it has been learned from a good source that the editors of the cultural and Belgrade journals [chroniques culturelle et Belgradoise] have also tendered their resignations. They think that the criticisms leveled at them over the past few weeks for various reasons were "unfounded" and that they hindered them in the normal course of their work. Since according to the rules in force an editorial board meeting does not have the power to accept the resignation of one of its members, nobody knows at present how the competent authorities will react. This incident is causing a great stir in journalistic circles in the Yugoslav capital.

LEADERS SPEAK AT KUMROVEC JOURNALISTS' MEETING

Komatina, Hodzic Speak

LD110252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Kumrovec, 10 May (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav position is being realized in a difficult international economic and political situation. We must more than ever consider the interdependence of internal trends, in particular, economic difficulties, and our international position. Yugoslavia -- and that which it represents as an independent and international factor -- is incorporated in all the world's progressive processes and trends and must be considered in the decisionmaking on major international issues. Yugoslavia, therefore, must strengthen all the components of its international position, in particular, its nonalignment, which represents the natural strategic area in which Yugoslavia implements its international role.

This was stated by Miljan Komatina, undersecretary at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, while speaking this morning at the Yugoslav journalists' meeting in Kumrovec.

At the beginning of his speech Komatina noted that there are numerous components which exert an influence on Yugoslavia's international position because Yugoslavia represents both at the international and at the social level something which in several respects is new in the world today.

To reply, therefore, to the question of what are the foreign influences on Yugoslavia policy and how much can Yugoslavia exert an influence on them at this point in time is not possible without simultaneously considering and grasping all the numerous factors of the broader international situation and of Yugoslavia's specific position within it.

Speaking in greater detail about Yugoslavia's international position, Komatina dealt with regional relations. He noted that Yugoslavia develops relations of good-neighborly cooperation with its neighbors, but that it should not be overlooked that this is not possible with all neighbors due to territorial claims and inteference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs by some of them.

Komatina went on to speak about Yugoslavia's position in the Nonaligned Movement. In this context he dealt with Yugoslavia's participation in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi which we attended for the first time without Tito. This is the reason why Yugoslavia was the object of particular attention from the aspect of policy continuity and intensity of action. Komatina's assessment was that the summit affirmed everything that Yugoslavia advocates in non-alignment -- revitalizing the original principles, making the movement's actions universal, and promoting the movement's positive and active orientation toward international cooperation. With regard to the two superpowers, Komatina said we have succeeded in maintaining relations of equitable cooperation, which is a lasting factor of our stability.

On the third day of the journalists' meetings, which are being attended by approximately 300 editorial board representatives from the entire country, General Asim Hodzic, under secretary at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, also spoke. The theme of his speech was the international military-political situation and the strategy of our all-people's defense. He pointed out that the increasingly pronounced arms race by superpowers also forces nonaligned countries, including Yugoslavia, to set aside more and more for the strengthening of their defense capabilities.

Speaking about Yugoslavia's position, Asim Hodzic stressed that the basic strength of the system of our all-people's defense and its value lies in the ability to dissuade potential aggressors and make them realize that it doesn't pay to try to attack us in any form.

In the past we have had materially more difficult moments then today, Asim Hodzic said, but we have always had the strength to overcome them. I am, therefore, convinced that we shall again succeed in so doing. Regardless of the constant strengthening of armed powers in the world, our country has immense potential in its people, in particular, in people who are professionally trained. There is no reason for pessimism although attempts are made to impose pessimism on us. Our society, regardless of all our economic difficulties and regardless of the international situation and the dangers inherent in it, must continue to develop its Armed Forces. It should be known that we maintain a large arms potential with a relatively small number of people and that many other countries are interested in our experience in this respect.

Croatia's Gazi Speaks

LD110318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1848 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Kumrovec, 10 May (TANJUG)-- Pavle Gazi, republican secretary for internal affairs of Croatia, spoke this evening at the Yugoslav journalists' meetings in Kumrovec on the security situation.

According to Pavle Gazi, at the beginning of 1983 we are noticing a more aggressive action by the internal enemy in collusion with the external enemy. This is simultaneously a result of the activity by certain structures in society which demand radical changes -- that is, changes in the sociopolitical system. But, these forces do not talk about what change of direction they advocate and do not say what they offer in place of what we have today. Having said that "verbal work" on all fronts is increasing, Gazi went on to say that the endangering of the social property and the increase in economic crimes also affect our internal stability because they attack our material base. At the same time this is a starting point for those who sow mistrust in our legal and sociopolitical system, on this basis these individuals then demand radical changes and try to impose their ideas on the public.

The ideological unity of the LC is the target of attacks by all opposition forces in society. Its "ally" is also nacionalism which works hard as a tested aggressive means for the implementation of interests of "its republic" or its province.

Speaking about Croatian nationalism, Gazi stressed that it is being revived today on the platforms of the mass movement of 1971 [the year of outburst of Croatian nationalism] and its link with anarcholiberalists and Serbian nationalism is also noticeable. The factors of the clergy, with whom the links are becoming increasingly firm and where a kind of symbiosis of nationalism and clericalism takes place, above all, in Croatia, is also very much present in this context.

The republican secretary for internal affairs then dealt with certain "guardian angels" abroad who are labelling us as some kind of a "political state" by asserting that our prisons "are full of political prisoners." Gazi then revealed that there are 72 political prisoners currently in Croatia and next year this number will be halved because many of their sentences will have been served. He also said that only 0.3 percent of prosecuted acts involve political crimes.

Gazi stressed that the increase in economic crimes is a much more difficult problem. Privatization, usurpation, and technocratic monopoly mean the establishment of a system parallel with the existing self-managing system. The struggle against economic crimes, therefore, in Gazi's assessment, is growing into a struggle for the preservation of our sociopolitical system and constitutional order. What is at stake in some cases is an organized attack on social property as one of the foundations of our system.

ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS HOLD CONFERENCE

AU051356 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2285 on 28 April on pages 3-4 carries a 4,500-word report by Branislav Miletic on a 2-day consultative conference which was held in Belgrade "last week." The conference was organized by the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and was presided over by Colonel General Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, who delivered the opening and concluding speeches at the conference. Major General Svetozar Oro, chief of the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, delivered the introductory report. Reviewing the work of the conference in an introductory note to his report, Branislav Miletic points out that "special warfare is being constantly waged against Yugoslavia and that the Army has always been its main target.

To ensure that the poison arrows will continue to be deflected, the conference stressed the need for offensive political work, that is, not the political work which would "extinguish fires" or explain negative phenomena in the society and the Army community, but rather the political education and training which will make people resistant against all harmful trends, especially the trends emerging from the holes of the vampire-like resuscitated nationalism."

Speaking at the conference, Colonel General Milan Daljevic pointed out that, "considered as a whole, the political work in the Yugoslav People's Army has been well organized and properly oriented and has considerably contributed to strengthening the ideological-political unity of Army personnel." Miletic reports that, reviewing the tasks of political work in the Army, Daljevic especially pointed out that, in view of the importance of this "ideological-political unity on the basis of the LCY program and policy and the revolutionary work and ideas of Comrade Tito," which have been and continue to be the principal determining factors for all activity in the Yugoslav People's Army, "'the struggle against every nationalism, regardless of the forms in which it may appear, and against all discord or division of people on any national, republican-provincial, religious, or any other basis is our primary task.'" Daljevic also called attention to the need for the Yugoslav People's Army to establish "even closer contacts and cooperation with the sociopolitical and social organizations, the organizations of associated labor, the organs of sociopolitical communities, and other subjective factors of the defense and protection and self-managing systems." In this connection the Army must act '"constructively, responsibly, and in accordance with the self-managing course and other programmatic orientations of the LCY, along the lines of constitutional orientations and Tito's views on the social role of the Yugoslav People's Army. In this connection we resolutely reject any attempt -- no matter by whom and where it may be made -- to diminish this role or present it in a one-sided way,'" Daljevic said, as Milectic reports.

Miletic further reports that in his introductory report Maj Gen Svetozar Oro noted that "some Army communities fail to attach proper importance to political work or consider it as a separate sector." For that reason Oro spoke at some length on "the role of the assistant commander for political work" and on his tasks for organizing political work.

Speaking during the discussion at the conference, Colonel Milan Gvero discussed the need for updating the Program for Political Education and Training of Soldiers. He said that the 10 topics now included in the program should be supplemented with two additional topics "on the religious communties and the counterrevolutionary forces," Miletic reports. Col Gen Milan Daljevic expressed his agreement with the need for updating the aforementioned program and said that eventually a new perfected program should be prepared by the Political Administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

According to Miletic, "several speakers at the conference called attention to the harmful effects of the disputes taking place in society, to the negative phenomena in culture, the sniping among the information media and the attempts to draw Army members into disputes and involve them in one or another local interest. They criticized the fact that the term 'togetherness' is more and more frequently replacing the terms of 'Yugoslavism,' 'brotherhood and unity,' and the like as though people feared lest someone uses the term of Yugoslavism to imply unitarianism," Miletic says in conclusion.

YOUTH OFFICIAL REJECTS 'TRANSMISSION BELT' ROLE

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[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG) -- "When we work on 'cut-down benches' which are separated from the rank and file members and when we work anonymously -- and this is demanded by those who have certain acquired rights which they want to retain -- then the further transformation of the organization is necessarily blocked," Robert Cerne, secretary of the Federal Conference Presidium of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, said in his interview with TANJUG journalist Jovan Petrov.

Any change in sociopolitical and economic relations also demands a change in the method of work, Cerne pointed out. We emphasized this at the 11th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia when we said that what we need is a mass youth organization, which presently our organization is not; that this organization must, in an articulate manner, express the diverse interests of the young people; that it must be an organization of and not for young people; and that it must be built up as an open and broad democratic front of the younger generation. Kardelj, too, has said that the youth organization should develop as a front -- which is to say that it should develop in the same ways as the Socialist Alliance. It certainly should not develop as a front within a front. However, this development of our organization would imply that all young people who have declared themselves in favor of socialism may be members of the organization regardless of whether they are religious or of what views they hold about some ideological-political orientations. In some of our documents we state that the youth organization reflects the ideological-political unity of the youth. This is absurd, Cerne said, because youth are neither ideologically nor politically monolithic.

Speaking further about what the youth organization should be, Cerne said that it should develop autonomously and not as a transmission belt of the party or something else and that it should be effective and active everywhere. At the 11th Congress of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, we declared ourselves in favor of this direction of development. Our shortcoming is that we have failed to follow up this orientation by determining and working out what it implies for our method and forms of work -- that is, by determining the road leading to this goal.

At present, we are still burdened by the methods of work which are used to preserve the existing state of affairs: a hierarchical relationship. Some leaderships among us, Cerne added, like to operate in a transmission belt relationship because this kind of relationship releases them from responsibility. Many of them are afraid of different views and therefore wait for someone else to express them first.